The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,743—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding three lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

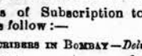
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portlow called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on THURSDAY, 12th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500	
Second Class passage	,,	335

The Canara carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

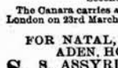
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favorable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

The Assyria's date of sailing has been changed from Friday 13th to Thursday 12th instant, at 8 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	.... Rs. 150	Direct	.... Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	 220	,,	 80	,,
Port Said	380	 240	,,	 90	,,
Messina	500	 340	Including	 140	,,
Naples	500	 340	,,	 140	,,
Leghorn	500	 340	,,	 140	,,
Genoa	500	 340	,,	 140	,,
Marseilles	520	 350	,,	 145	,,

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued there at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

Commander	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
ANGLIA ..... John Anderson..	2253	.....	400	on 14th Feb.
COLUMBIA ... John Craig	1697	....	300	about 7th April.

PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
BRITANNIA.... Robert Hutchinson	.....	500	about	12th March
OLYMPIA ..... John Craig.....	2050	424	,,	24th March
MACEDONIA... R. Laird.....	2272	486	,,	14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA..... Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ... ,, 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880, calling at Suez and Port Said.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, on or about the 10th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Jedda, Suez and Port Said.

S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, on the 20th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 265	,, 143
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 205	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day of sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 11th Feb. 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Hanson, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th Feb.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson.	21st Feb.
VENETIA	2726	460	J. Orman	28th do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond..	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews..	3rd April.
THERAN	2549	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
(s) KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
(s) PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

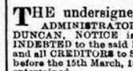
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	13th Feb. 1880
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	14th March.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BANGALORE	2348	450	H. Wyatt	14th Feb. 1880
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verrill	2300	300	about 25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	3700	400	,, 24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	,, 21st Apl.

Passage Money ..... Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.

Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant ICHAKOD D. WRIGHT, Royal Artillery, who was recently killed in action near Jugdalluk in Afghanistan, and who formerly served with 17 18th Bengal N. A. at Mhow, are requested to communicate with Lieutenant Colonel STOCKER, R.A., Mhow, Central India, WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date of this notice, after which no claims will be attended to.

Mhow, 6th February 1880.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN who have ALREADY SUBSCRIBED to this Fund, and GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of SUBSCRIBING to it, will be good enough to SEND the AMOUNT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY

T. S. WEIR.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS.
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.
Honorary Secretaries.

GUTTUK PRESERVE.—This most delicious and sweet preserve, manufactured solely from the juice of the best and the rarest fruits, is prepared by R. G. D. and Co., who guarantee that the taste and flavour of this new preparation has never been equalled by any preserve yet imported into this country. It is strongly recommended for its purity, freshness, delicious taste and digestive power.

Sole Agent—ESOOFALLY ADAMJEE, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay, and sold by all other provision merchants.

Rs. 12 for 1 dozen tins. Rs. 15 for 1 dozen stoppered bottle

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR to the ESTATE of the late WILLIAM DUNCAN, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to PAY the same and all CREDITORS to SEND in their CLAIMS to him on or before the 15th March, 1880, after which date no claim will be entertained.

G. PECHE,
Administrator to late William Duncan's Estate.

Maulmain, 29th January 1880.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a solid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition) Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2-8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz.	,, 3-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, Bottle containing 2 oz.	,, 1-4
Half pound jars	,, 4-12
One pound jars	,, 9-4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES.
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1880.

TREACHER & Co.'s
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,
With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents or the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ..... Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

A Drama in Three Acts adapted from MISS BRADDON'S NOVEL,
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."

Sir Michael Audley	Mr. S. Sivier.
Robert Audley	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
George Talboys	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Marks	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Slip	Mr. H. Mackinnon.
Lady Audley	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Alice	Miss Madge Ankotsette.
Phœbe	Miss Minnie Hampdan.

ON SATURDAY,
"SCHOOL."

IN PREPARATION,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... ,, A. J. LEVEY.

BOMBAY FLOWER, FRUIT & VEGETABLE SHOW, 1880.

THE date of the Flower Show has been POSTPONED by the Committee to the 5th, 6th and 7th day of March next.

R. G. WALTON,
C. A. TURNER,
SUCCARAM ARJOON,
Honorary Secretaries.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to take the opinion of the Chamber on the proposal made by Government as to the hour for closing the Overland Mails.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 10th February 1880.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES, British subjects, European or Eurasian, for general service in this Department as SIGNALLERS, will be held in Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th instant. For particulars apply to the Telegraph Masters, Bombay, Poona, or Secunderabad.

H. IZAAC WALTON,
Superintendent.

Bombay, the 9th of February 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CURRIE'S
INDIAN LAW EXAMINATION MANUAL,
Second Edition.
Price Rs. 5.

THACKER'S
BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1880.
Price Rs. 16.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. DEWJEE MANJER has contracted to PURCHASE from JEWARY PANALALL POONGHCHUND the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground under Collector Nos. 564, 664, 665, 565 with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying at Bhundarwada Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, measuring by admeasurement 687 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by house of Mahomed Rowjee, on or towards the west by house of Memon Goolmahomed, on or towards the south by Bhundarwada public road, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in the office of Mr. H. W. Payne, Solicitor, within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims. DEWJEE CANJEE.

WATSON & COMPANY.

LAST WEEK
of SALE.
SPECIAL DAY
for REMNANTS.
On FRIDAY NEXT,
FEBRUARY 13th.
All Remnants
made during sale
will be offered at
LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their
WAREHOUSES,
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."
(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a muffineer or dredge. Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; it is *absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Oliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 40 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	,, 53 8	,, 56 8

STILL HOCKS.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

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Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents or the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 125.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 260 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 130.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 23 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

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*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
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ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

PREVIOUS TO

STOCK-TAKING.

CONTINUANCE OF SALE
FOR FOUR DAYS LONGER.

WATSON & COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1880,
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF THE POPULAR ARTISTES,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
AND
MR. JOHN JACK,
Who in compliance with the great wish of their Bombay friends will appear in two plays,
"THE CONJUGAL LESSON"
AND
"THE FAMILY JARS;"
OR,
"LOVE IN A CROCKERY SHOP."
Including an Olio of
BALLAD, MUSIC AND OPERA.
Introducing the Bombay Juvenile Artiste,
LITTLE FANNY LILLY,
AS SIR JOSEPH PORTER AND LITTLE BUTTERCUP
IN
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
MR. HARCOURT LEE—PIANIST.
HR. & MRS. LYONS,
MR. KISKEY,
AND
MR. ADDISON
will assist.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan and Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and—

JOHN JACK,
Manager.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement for sale of the alleged right, title and interest of the Insolvent, RAGHOONATH RAMJEE HALDONKER, in all that Piece of Pusundaree Land or Ground situate at Ooma Khady Pakhady Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, admeasuring about 32½ feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, together with the Dwelling house thereon standing, consisting of two compartments, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56 and 57, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhickoo Shiccajee, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Oursetjee, and on the south by the public road, which are to be made by Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Company by the order of the Official Assignee on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February instant. NOTICE is hereby given, under the instructions and on behalf of SHREERUNG RAGHOONATH, that the said Raghoonath Ramjee Haldonker, in the said advertisement referred to, and Ramjee Halajee Patell, who were formerly the owners of the said houses having previously to the Insolvency of the said Raghoonath Ramjee Haldonker, under and by virtue of a Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1864, and made between the said Ramjee Halajee Patell and Raghoonath Ramjee of the one part and Shreerung Raghoonath of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, 1880.

THE London Money market continues to show an upward tendency, Reuter quoting the rate of discount on 3 months' bills at 2½ and on 4 months' at 2¾ per cent. Owing doubtless to this cause Consols have receded from 98 to 97⅞, but French Rentes are unchanged at 115. Enfaced Rupee Paper is ½ higher at 78¾ for Fours, but Fours-and-a-half are ½ lower at 85.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged in value, and in Seeds the only alteration is a partial decline of 6d. to 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester are strong, and according to private advices producers are asking a further advance of 1½d. per piece.

Cotton in Liverpool, according to Reuter, closed strong, sales 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, spot prices showing an advance of ¼d. per lb. in American and 1-16d. in Surats. To arrive Reuter still quotes Good Ginned Broach, February-March shipment Canal, as 6 13-16d., and private advices, while confirming the advance in spot values, report arrivals as closing quiet. London spot quotations show an advance of 1-16d. in Bengal and Tinnevelly, ¼d. in G. F. Western and 3-16d. in Fair Coconads. In New York ready Mid. Uplands remain at 13 cents, but futures, notwithstanding comparatively large receipts at the ports, are higher, May shipment having advanced from 13·71 to 13·74 cents per lb. The American Crop figures to date show the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Two days' Receipts	34,000	35,000	27,000
Three days' do.	45,000	59,000	42,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	3,894,000	3,488,000	3,265,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 52 9-16d. per oz., but this may be regarded as sellers' rate.

EXCHANGE.—A very quiet feeling has been apparent throughout the day ; only a very limited business has been done ; and the Banks have evinced decidedly more disposition to buy than sell. Rates are not quotably altered, but Private Paper can now be sold for delivery all this month at the figure quoted yesterday for ready bills only. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 4 months' sight...	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits 4 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents 4 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Bunder ,, ,, ...	2·15	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1 16 to ½ per cent. premium, but in 60 days' sight there is nothing doing.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues strong and advancing for Fours, which are now quoted at Rs. 93¾, but Fours-and-a-half remain unaltered at Rs. 101¼.

SHARES continue very steady with few fluctuations. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 685. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 975. In Press Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 3 in Broach Cotton Company, Rs. 5 in French Press and Rs. 10 in Apollo. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet owing to the rise in the value of the raw material, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Anglo-Indian, Empress and Oriental. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares are Rs. 15 lower.

COTTON to-day opened firm with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and a fair business was done on this basis Later in the day a quieter feeling supervened and buyers declined to go on at the rise ; but during the afternoon the tendency was again stronger and in some cases even higher than opening rates were paid. Altogether some 4 000 bales are estimated to have changed hands, the bulk of which has been in Dholleras, Broach, and distant Omras, ready Cotton of the latter growth being comparatively irregular. The arrivals yesterday were 3,500 bales, making a total of 16,600 bales for five days. We quote :—

Good Oomra, March delivery	Rs. 244	per candy.
Do. Broach ,, ,, ...	,, 259	,,
Do. Dholleras April ,, ...	,, 244	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is in very active request, both ready and forward, at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. In Rapeseed there is nothing whatever doing. Gingelly is firm at previous rates, supplies being comparatively small.

FREIGHTS are dull with an easier tendency. For Liverpool we now quote 32s. 6d., both ready and forward. For Marseilles and Genoa we quote 40s., and for Trieste and Venice 42s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue much in the same position as we have had to report for some days past. Higher prices in Manchester restrict business to arrive, and on the spot the increased rates asked by dealers make buyers chary of working freely. The tendency, however, is undoubtedly upwards, and it is difficult to see how an advance in rupee values can be avoided so long as Manchester keeps firm.

COALS.—No fresh transactions have transpired to-day and the market is practically unchanged, prices being the same in the absence of sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	60,000	500	all	10 do	685
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	97,820	425	212·10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.c*	975
Prere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	860
Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	575
Albert Kurrumbee Co....	200	1,000	1,100	125 do	990
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	22 p.s.	650
Bellary ,, ...	178	1,000	all	25	465
,, Company ,, ...	155	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	95
Broach Cotton Co	500	250	all	10 do	28
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	40 do	325
Dholleras P. & G. Co....	600	300	all	18 do	175
East India Press Co....	883	1,000	all	100 do	1,000
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	50 do	445
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co....	1,125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	165
Ramoo's Press Co.....	600	250	all	25 do	235
Ind Press Co	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	506
Volkart's United Press Co.....	150	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,600	Nil	200
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	2,500	all	30 p. s	1,280
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	55
Bhowanuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	200	500	all	do	780
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do	595
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	275
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	395
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	810
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	60	880
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	600
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	1,000	do	700
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	890
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Madras Spining	800	1,250	all	do	950
Madras U. Spining	42	1,000	all	50 p.s	1,265
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	5	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,130
Marajee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	890
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co of India.....	95	1,000	all	40 p.s.	630
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	675
Princess Wales Spinning	500	1,325	all	Nil	82
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	700
Soonderdas Spinning	84	1,000	all	do	640
Do do, 1 Share,	500	1,000	25	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	100	all	30	720
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	435

Per Shar for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	,,	£20	215· 3·0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares..	,,	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto ,, ...	,,	£20	69· 7·5	do	72
Ditto ,, ...	,,	£20	31·13·1	do	32
B. B and C. I. Ry. Co.	,,	£100	1,000	do	1,103
Ditt. New Shares. ..	,,	£12	196·9·10	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250 p. s	2,675
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Lim ted ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	70 p. s.	500
Landline and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld	...	500	500	36 p. s.	350
Malabar Company. Ld..	1,000	500	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	...	311
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	118
Treacher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	60 p.s.	720
Vegna Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29 929
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·6
Dew Point	63·2
Relative humidity of Air	·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8.	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	77 9
Minimum do. do. (ad at 10 a.m.) ...	67·6
General Direction of Wind	NE, N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	340,

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. NELSON, 896 tons, Captain H. B. Board, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Yardley, Mr. Vinser, Mr. Pollard and 172 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Pachumba (s).....	Turner	Kurrachee, Feb 7.
	Halycan (s).....	Gardin	Newport, Jan 8.
	Arabia (s).....	Mitchell	Liverpool, Jan 6.
	Chilka (s).....	Campbell	Kurrachee. Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Culna (s)	Brown	Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s)	Ratlin	Cutch.
	Victorine	Chevalier	Rangoon.
	Gwynedd	Robert	Rangoon.

The steamer Nelson, Board, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—33 bundles iron hoops, Knoop and Co.
Anglia s—172 kegs iron nails, Alladin Bhamull ; 3 cases sundries dye, G Macdonald and Co. ; 50 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 50 kegs iron nails, Noormahomed Bharmull.

FROM LONDON.

Waterloo—42 bales printing, and 40 cases foolscap papers, A. Murcott and Co. ; 50 cases matches, Esmuljee Eamoobhoy ; 25 drums turpentine, Jewabhoy Heptoola ; 319 cases window glass, Kasumally Lallmeya.
Vespasian s—55 cases matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—5c. casks shots, Mahomed Ally Noorbhoy.
Manilla s—101 qr casks portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 8 cases soap, Abdoolally Dawoodbhan 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Tyebally, 20 cases writing paper, Tricomdass Lowjee ; 4 bales printing paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co.
Khiva s—198 casks sodawater bottles, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Sons and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—45 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—17 cases provisions, Shuru'ally Heptoola Aignar ; 400 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardassir and Sons,

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

John C Porter— 26 bales rags, Farnham and Co ; 1,905 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 325 cwts myrabolams, Shamjee Narranjee.
Yeddo s—306 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 11 bales wool, Goculdass Jettanee ; 200 bales skins, Davidass Mc'redhur ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 192 tons bones, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Tyeb ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Sojpall Chapee ; 12 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun ; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Potamac s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Harvey and sabapatty ; 38 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 20 bs es wool, Jeiram Sewjee, 169 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 199 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 30 bales cotton wa-te, Moorajee Mowjee ; 77 bales wool, Nursee Knutow ; 66 bales wool, Candass Dhrumdass.

FOR LONDON.

Spearman s—75 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 67½ cwts ginger, Pemjee Kawaj ; 4 bales hides, C H B Forbes and Co ; 8 bales cotton and woolen carpets and 13 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.
Menzaleh s—70½ cwts coffee, and 19½ cwts ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, Hassam Oomer ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Nelson s—34 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co ; 637½ cwts rapeseed, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beaconsfield s—1,125 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.
Anglia s—340 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.
Athens s—7,999½ cwts gingelly seed, Sigg, Sulzer and Co ; 495 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Athens s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 4,999½ cwts gingelly seed, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s—36 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1 bale hemp, Assur Veerjee.
Lumley Castle s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, A Bisschock and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—97 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.
Lumley Castle s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, A Bisschock and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—10 bales silk, E L Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore s—5½ cwts benjamin, 15 cwts coolinjun, 35 cwts gamboer, 2·2 cwts patch leaves, 2½ cwts chinaroots, 1 bag mamiram and 13½ cwts cloves, C M Misree.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shahjehan s—76 bales cotton, Shreeram Sewdutray.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—25 bales twist, Manuckjee Petit & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—54 cwts sumach stone, 4 cases P feathers and 2 cwts cambay stone, E Keelia ; 1293 cwts oilbanum, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 111 cwts oilbanum, Datardina Mowjee ; 10 cases sharkfins, Cassumbhoy Khakey Nanjee ; 100 cases sharkfins, and 5 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 30 bales twist, Manuckjee Petit M Co ; 23 bales twist, P F Talati ; 36 bales twist, The Natipnal S and W Co ; 53 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee ; 21½ cwts olives, and 4½ cwts nuxlova g, Bundally Sewjee 11 cases sharkfins, Abdoola Moosa ; 25 cwts raisin, Ratonjee Cursetjee 10 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer ; 10 bales twist, Agha Syed Mirza ; 38 bales twist, Moteeram Purbhoodass ; 1 cwts G horn, Yne Lim Ching.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—9 chests opium, Samrathroy Khetseedass ; 9 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeeracon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1281 Assaya, McRitchie—Rogers and Co.
1244 Anconia, ——The Captain.
1244 John O Potter, McClive—Farnham and Co.
1194 Potomac (s), Watson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1479 Yeddo (s), Owen—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

1052 Menzaleh (s), Mowins—The Captain.
2240 Peshawar (s), White—P and O. Co.
850 Spearman (s), Batty—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1118 Beaconsfield (s), Davidson—The Captain.
897 Czar (s), Barclay—M Nusserwanjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

1172 Travancore (s), Scott—P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

1411 Anglia (s), Anderson—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1493 Athena (s), Crokery—James Mackintosh and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

894 Nelson (s), Beard—James Mackintosh and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2429 Manilla (s), Dodero—C. Grondona.
1189 Seaforth, Hall—The Captain.
1087 Shahjehan (s), Harris—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

395 Zephyr, Cornford—Peerbhoy Hakimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

632 Alva, DeSouza—David Sassoon & Co.
2959 Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

FOR ALLEPEY.

393 Dawcolian, Hunt—The Captain.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1259 Calipso (s), Bolloch—A H Lloyd Co.
1070 Lumley Castle (s), Saunders—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1369 Bangalore (s), Wyllall—P. and O. Co.

FOR SANDHEADS.

774 Albuera, Robinson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1150 Glamis, Rollo—Finlay, Muir & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1198 Allegiance, Williams—Ow-n and Okell.
1838 Alimore (s), Watson—Nusserwanjee Manockjee.
1496 Annie Fish, Hoffers—The C ptain.
592 Bothwell Castle, Heath—M Nus erwanjee.
1623 Bowden, Heagerty—N Manuckjee and Co.
920 Barrawdale (s), Mortel—James Mackentosh & Co.
1241 Cervin (s), Taylor—The Captain.
889 Circassia (s), Finder—Killick, Nixon and Co
1548 City of Baltymore—Verrill—W & A Graham & Co.
730 Eugenie, Egerton—Volkart Brothers.
1110 Europa, Johnson—The Captain.
1125 Fingal, Hayland—The Captain.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
698 Granville, Williams—The Captain.
1250 J. B. Brown, Kedger—The Captain.
1155 Lady Elizabeth, Findlay—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1084 Mid Lothian, Gr fiths—The Captain.
1850 Northern Belle, Kenny—The Captain.
1113 North Britain, Evens—The Captain.
1757 Shakespeare, Dudley—Framjee Nusserwanjee.
790 Ythesaian (s), Hayland—Gaddum & Co.
1917 Waterloo, Auld—Volkart Brothers.
1572 Wild Rose, Daswell—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amherst (s), ——
584 Beacon (s), Woodnuffe.
1831 Kwangtung s),—(I G S).
2107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
2162 Ruby (s), Molyneux—(Man-of-War.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Lithgow, Surg Major, on duty, from Kirkee.
Alexander, Captain, Ins of Gym, on duty, from Poona.
Harvey, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Poona.
Davidson, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Poona.
Christopher, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Poona.
Ingleficld, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from Purandhar.
Dwyer, Surg Major, on duty, from Wellington.

FEBRUARY 10.

Plowden, Lieut Col, 20th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Godfrey, Major, 28th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Smith, Major, R A, on furlough, to England.

FEBRUARY 10.

Curzon, 2nd Lieut, 90th Light Infantry, on duty, to Calcutta.
Lucas, Surg. on duty, to Kurrachee.
Arbuthnott, Captain, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.
Clark, Lieut, 43rd Light Infantry, on duty, to Thayetmyo.
Lithgow, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Jugdulluck.
Manson, Vet Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Knott, Vet Surg, on duty, to Kurrahee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 10th February, 1880

1 No 1105—Vol V G Barnes, G Company, is temporarily attached to C Company during his stay in Bombay.
2 No 810—Vol V Fretwell having re-joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company.
3 Recruit Goo Mann is taken on the strength from this date and posted to B Company.
4 There will be parade under the Adjt at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th inst, opposite the Gymkhana. White uniform to be worn.
5 The range at Colaba is opened for class firing only morning and evening until Saturday, the 14th inst.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 7.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State for India has been pleased to appoint the Rev Theophilus Clifford Shepherd, and the Rev Williams Charles Noyce, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Surgn Barclay, Offg Medl Officer, 6th Bengal Cavy, is appointed to officiate in medical charge of Deoli, vice Surgn Compigno, proceeding on service with his regiment.

Maj A Lethbridge, R E, Engr-in-Chief, Mysor, State Railway, is appointed Joint Secy to the Chief Comsr of Mysore P W D, Railway Branch.

Lieut Pears, Adjt, 1st Punjab Infantry, is placed temporarily on special political duty in Afghanistan.

Lieut MacIvor, Offg Political Asst, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst, 1st Class, and 1st Asst to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Mr J K Spence, of the Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl, Bengal, received charge of the Office on the 29th Jan.

Lieut-Col Lane received charge of the Office of Post Master Genl, Punjab and Sindh, the duties of which he will conduct in addition to those of the Director Genl of the Post Office of India until the return of Mr Monteath from leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent—No 2 Field Batty Lieut Selfe, to be Subn, with effect from the date of the transfer of Lieut Moore to No 4 Field Batty, and to continue to officiate as Comdt.

Medical Department—Surgn-Major Hanbury, Army Medl Dept, to officiate with temporary rank, as Depy Surgn-Genl, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle.

Surgn-Maj Hannan, Army Medl Dept, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Depy Surgn-Genl, British Medl Service, Allahabad Circle, Offg Depy Surgn-Genl Hanbury, appointed Principal Medical Officer with the Reserve Division at Peshawar.

Native Army—23rd [Punjab] P NI (Pioneers)—The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made :—Soondar Sing, to be Jemadar, on probation, vice Nehal Sing, promoted.

Volunteer Corps—East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps —Revd Henry Bacon, to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Revd R J Lanfear, deceased.

The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the n-cessary subsidiary leave.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col-nel) Senior Supdt, Reserve Remount Depots, for one year, 243 days.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col)Forster, Depy Comsr, 1st class, Punjab, for one year.

Maj Mackenzi, for one year, 273 days.

Maj Hills, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 28th (Punjab) N I, for one year, 182 days.

Maj Harington, Depy Comsr 2nd class, Punjab, for one year, 182 days.

Capt Rogers, Asst Supdt, 1st grade, Temporary Depy Supdt, 3rd grade Survey of India for one year, 4 days.

Lieut Pollock, for 273 days.

Surgn Mallins, Medical Officer, 22nd (Punjab) N I, for one year, 182 days.

Conductor Keane, Sub- Engr, 2nd Grade, P W D, for 273 days.

First Class Asst Apothry Walmesley, for one year.

The furlough out of India granted to Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Bean, is commuted to furlough in and out of India.

Conductor O'Gorman, Comst Dept, is allowed leave in India, for 365 days.

Sub-Condr Wallace, Comst Dept, is allowed furlough, in and out of India, for one year.

Condr Thomas Hall, P W D, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

STAFF CORPS—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 26 years' Service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col :—

Maj G Hennessy, Maj M Perreau, and Maj R Robertson.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieut Mills, Bengal S C.

Indian Army—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj :—Capt Biscoe, and Capt Vyvyan, Genl List, Infantry.

Brevet—To be Maj—Capt Welchman, Genl List, Infantry.

The above promotions are subject to H M's approval.

Native Army—23rd [Punjab] N I [Pioneer]—Jemadar Jowalla Sing, to be Subadar, vice Churruck Sing, invalided ; Jemadar Nehal Sing, to be Subadar, vice Ram Sing, invalided ; Havildar Jai Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Jowalla Sing, promoted, 42nd [Assam] N [Light] Infantry—Jemadar Bholah Bajoo, to be Subadar, vice Kanya sing, invalided ; Havildar Mohesh Thappa, to be Jemadar, vice Bholah Bajoo, promoted.

Maj Sampson, has been permitted to resign the service, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service subject to H M's approval :—Depy Surgn-Genl James Fleming and Capt Jackson, Genl List, Infantry.

Maj A R Badcock, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, to have the rank and pay of a Dipty Comsy Genl, whilst performing the duties of Principal Comst Officer in the field with Lieut Genl Sir F Roberts' force.

Maj Cologan, to be Paymaster, Transport Service, Khyber Field Force.

Mr Willcocks, Apprentice Engr, Railway Branch, is promoted to 4st Engr, 3rd Grade.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

Capt Trevor, Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Examiner 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr Macdonald, Ex-miner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Capt Leibreton, Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain Oldham, Ex-miner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain Bayley, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr Billings, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr Fordham, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr Williams, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Captain Christie, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr Burn, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr Godfrey, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr Brown, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr Marton, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr Newcomby, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner 2nd Grade.

Mr Wilkinson, Accountant 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Pundit Premnath, Account, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr O'Donoghue, Asst Examiner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr Macpherson, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr Innes, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, [temporary] to be Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr Grant, Accountant, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.

The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

Mr Harold Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr Chinnian Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr Wilson, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, temporary to be Depy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Marten Depy Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary to be Depy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

McNair Depy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary, to be Asst Examiner, 1st Grade

Gray Depy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary, to be Asst Examiner, 1st Grade,

Mr Marten, Depy Examiner of Accounts (temporory rank), Rajputana State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

The services of the under-mentioned Officers Rl Engrs are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department :—North-Western Provinces and Oudh Brins, Lieut-Col Bt Col F, Ex Engr, 1st Grade

Military Works Branch—Walker, Major D C, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.

Fanshawe, Capt E C, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Langhorne, Lieut M, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Hyderabad—Rollean, Capt L E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.

Mr Bennett, Engineer Apprentice, N W Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Asst Engrs.

Mr Wheeler, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Provincial Branches is transferred to the Establishment under the Director Gen of Railways to complete this course on practical training.

It having been decided by H. M's Secy of State for India that no staff need be permanently attached to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, Maj Dowden, will revert from the Revenue to the Engr Establishment of the Railway Branch P W D, with the permanent rank of Ex Engr, 1st Grade, and temporary Supg Engr, 3rd Grade.

The following Officers are posted on Provincial Railways in the N-W Provinces and Oudh and transferred from the Provincial List to the Railway Branch of the P W D. Mr. Henslowe, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. Hunt, Ex Engr. 4th Grade.
Mr. List, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.
Mr. Martyn, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Mr Marsh, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

Captain Engleque, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is placed in charge of the Dhond and Manmad and the Berar State Railways, with powers of Manager.

Watts, Asst Exr, 2nd Grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 26 days.

Mr J H McRae, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, was has been relieved of his duties.

Mr Hilton, Ex Engr,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Sir Richard Temple, in his address to the electors of East Worcestershire, states that he will be prepared to resign the Governorship of Bombay immediately upon its becoming necessary to do so in order to qualify himself for election to a seat in Parliament. The dissolution is not expected to take place until the autumn.

THE LUGHMAN EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

JALLALABAD, Feb. 8.—No news of any importance has been received from the Lughman Valley; but as the chiefs have not yet come in it is probable that the forts will be blown up and the column moved to Jagdalak. The troops at that station have been directed to make a road from Dobeyli Kotal down to Dobeyli village, which is the only difficult part of the road, except the Daranta gorge, between Jallalabad and Kabul.

The weather has been very cold lately. Snow is falling on the Lughman ranges to-day. Rain is expected soon.

Colonel Boisragon's force has returned, having reconnoitred as far as the Dergal Pass. The Dosi and Dobeyli force had a tough time, the cold being very great.

JALLALABAD, Feb. 8, Evening.—News has just been received from the Lughman Valley to the effect that fifty-four of the most influential Khans in the Valley have come in, and will be received in durbar by General Bright. The only chiefs of note now holding out are four Ghilzais, including Asmatullah.

MORE FIGHTING AT HERAT AND GHAZNI.

KANDAHAR, FEB. 9.

A caravan from Herat brings news of a fresh fight between the former were again worsted, owing to want of artillery. The losses were heavy on both sides. Affairs at Ghazni and the western frontier are in a similar position. At Ghazni the Afghans are engaged with the Hazaras, and on the west with the Baluchis of Chikansur, who have no political object, but are merely taking advantage of the unsettled condition of the country to gratify feudatory (? predatory) instincts. A considerable force (whether regulars or irregulars is uncertain), accompanied by guns, has been sent from Herat against them.

The Persian Governor of Seistan is repairing the great Helmund bund, and conciliating the local chiefs, who were estranged by oppressive policy.

For the past week it has been very cold, with much snow and rain.

Agricultural prospects have improved much.

Major Euan Smith arrived here on Saturday.

Major St. John does not leave at present.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S STAFF AT KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

The staff of officers who accompany Mr. Lepel Griffin to Kabul are:—Mr A. F. D. Cunningham, C. S., at present Political Officer of the Khyber; Mr. G. C. Walker, Assistant Commissioner, Thull; Mr. A. Christie, District Superintendent of Police; Lieutenant Pears, 1st P. I.; Mr. R. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Wazirzada Mahomed Afzal Khan, Resaldar, 11th B. C.; Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Peshawur; Sirdar Raza Ali Khan Kizilbashi.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE SITUATION AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

Four inches of snow lie at Kurrum. A severe shock of earthquake was felt there on the night of the 8th inst.

The balance of the Alisherzai fine has been paid in at Thull when their hostages were released.

KABUL, Feb. 9.—There is no particular change in the situation. The city people are much reassured by the defences now under construction. Some few, who fled at our first approach, have recently returned to their houses, under the provisions of the general amnesty which are being easily understood.

THE NAGAS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

From Assam it is stated that an attempt was made by the Nagas on the midnight of the 8th instant to surprise the Nichi guard stockade, three miles below Samaguting. The attempt failed, and the enemy was beaten off with loss. One sepoy was wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BALLOT ACT.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) in reply to a question in the Commons, said the Government propose the renewal of the Ballot Act only for a year, leaving the decision to the new Parliament.

CONSOLS.

Consols to-day closed at 97¼, being a fall of ⅛ on previous day's price.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The *Times* in a leading article announces its belief that instructions have been sent to Mr. Thomson, the British Minister at Teheran, to inform the Persian Government that the British Government releases Persia from her Treaty engagements entered into in 1857. The *Times* regards this step as tantamount to an invitation to Persia to occupy Herat.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on the address in reply to the Royal Speech was resumed.

The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Forster opposed the amendments brought forward by Messrs. O'Donnell and Redmond, and said that the charges brought against the Government by the Home Rule party were not proved.

The debate was again adjourned owing to the persistent attitude maintained by the Home Rule members.

THE NEW PRESS RULES.

Colonel Stanley (Secretary for War) in reply to a question put, said the publication of the new Press Rules was not authorised.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE.

In the Lords the Duke of Argyll admitted that in his despatch to the Amir Shere Ali in 1869 he had designated Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India with the object of expressing her sovereignty.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN, BURNT.

The Theatre Royal, Dublin, was totally destroyed by fire last night and six lives were lost.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

PORT SAID, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 13-16.
The Manchester market has been strong.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ do. do.	85
8 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52 9-16d.

Departure.—Lady Francis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·15	,,

FROM a comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall in the Deccan and Gujarat for 1878-79, it is satisfactory to notice that although owing to heavier and better distributed rainfall, the area irrigated in 1878-79 was much less than in 1877-78, still there was no decrease of revenue the area of superior classes of crops having considerably increased. The area irrigated, moreover, compares very favourably with the year previous to the famine, 1876. There was a falling off in area in 1878-79 as compared with the previous year, of 3,076 acres; but this it seems is due to the heavy and favourable rainfall during the year in the districts in which the works are situated, the fall in some cases being unprecedented.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending February 3rd state that slight rain fell in the Madras Presidency and in parts of Sind and the Punjab. The want of rain is felt in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Upper India. The general prospects of the spring crops remain good.

Two excellent scores have been made by members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, belonging to the Poona Company, for the prizes offered for competition amongst Volunteers throughout India by the Calcutta Corps. The condition of the match were—15 shots at 500 yards, Wimbledon targets, which would give a highest possible score of 75 points. Lieut. Peake, H. Company, B. V. R., scored 73, and Sergt. Brebner, of the same Company, 72.

THE annual inspection of the six local companies of the Bombay Volunteer Corps is to take place on Saturday, the 21st inst. A circular has been issued calling on the men, in the name of the Honorary Colonel, H. E. the Governor, to turn out to as many of the intervening parades as possible and on the inspection day. The field states lately have been far from satisfactory, and we are afraid there is no chance of much improvement in the Saturday afternoon parades so long as the present unsatisfactory arrangements of the despatch for the English mail from Bombay continue unchanged.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN left Calcutta on Saturday for Lahore, whence, after a short stay, he proceeds to Jallalabad.

MEMBERS of the cotton trade in Bombay have become alarmed at the increasing cultivation of Kandeish cotton in the Berars, to which we called attention some time ago, and the consequent growth of a practice of mixing it with Oomrawuttee long staple cotton shipped to England; and a special meeting of the Cotton Trade Association was held yesterday with a view to putting a stop to the practice. With this object, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, under contracts of cotton made for forward delivery, fair staple of the description must be tendered, and if, in the opinion of the arbitrators, or of the committee on appeal, the cotton is not of fair staple, the lot may be rejected."

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 5th February was Rs. 1,47,16,376-8-8.

WITH reference to the story of the wholesale slaughter of people in Kashmir by drowning in the Woolah Lake, Mr. Ramjoo Kachroo, son of the late Pundit Deva Ram Kachroo, of Srinagar, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* that "the whole affair was a pure fabrication of intriguers," and that his late father "would not and could not have given evidence in the matter." He adds that his father "was killed by no one, and died a natural death:" and he states, generally, that his father's name has been "highly defamed by the accusation imputed to him."

IT will interest Deputy Surgeon Generals of the Indian Service to know that under G. G. O. No. 13 of 1880 they are not entitled to retire on the full pension to which they would be entitled on the completion of their tour in the grade of Deputy Surgeon General, but only on the pension to which their length of service at the time of their retirement entitles them, plus the extra pension of a Deputy Surgeon—£250 per annum. This is the ruling of the Military Department on the point.

IN extension of the rules for district and other Government Savings Banks, it is notified that the Governor General in Council has authorised the Comptroller General to receive for safe custody stock or notes of any Government loan to a moderate amount, from or on behalf of any Savings Bank depositor. Notes thus received will be immediately converted into stock. Stock held by the Comptroller General under this notification, and the interest thereon, will be treated in all respects as if the stock had been bought for the depositor.

COMMENTING on the rather vague reference in the Queen's Speech to the situation in Afghanistan, the Lahore paper remarks:—If our troops are not to be withdrawn until the country is settled, we may just as well make up our minds to remain there for an indefinite period, if not for good. Afghanistan is hardly to be settled by electing a new ruler, and then abandoning both him and his subjects to their fate. But the definition of the word Afghanistan is the real puzzle: and the "Kandahar" railway, as it is now officially called, is rather more consistent with the idea of an English Afghanistan than of an Afghan Afghanistan. Is it intended to erect an Anglo-Afghan State, comprising southern and western Afghanistan, with Kandahar for its capital, and Kabul as an outlying governorship?

IT is officially notified that the Governor General in Council directs that goods exported from any port in British India to any port in the Portuguese possessions in India shall be treated as regards payment of customs duties as if they were exported to another British port.

SAYS the Calcutta *Statesman*:—The proprietors of the *Times of India* having found that the expression of honest liberal opinion does not pay so well as they could wish, have determined on another tack, and we now see the *Times* departing from its traditional lines to become rabidly "patriotic." In a recent issue it assures its readers that the Russian people are "all born liars."

NEWS from Teheran, dated the 12th of January, states that agricultural prospects are improving throughout the country generally. There was some distress on the North-West Frontier; but it did not amount to famine.

MR. S. HAROLD has published four pieces of dance music based upon Indian airs and associations; and they are of a character that is likely to render them popular with the dancing section of society in India. The "Jaldi Karo" galop starts off like a lot of palkee-wallahs in a hurry, and is well suited to set galopaders off in similar mode, though in more rhythmical motion. "Up the Ganges" valse seems almost like being pulled up the stream by time-beating boatmen with oars for batons, and the valse is a very pretty one, when well played. The "Ille Mille Pania" valse is based on native airs which will be readily recognised by those who have any experience of family life in India. The "Punkah" polka is very jolly, lively, and inspiriting, and being also simple and easy to play, it will doubtless become a favourite.

AN interesting memorandum has recently been published on the Inland Trade of British Burma for the year 1878-79, from which it appears that both imports and exports have increased considerably since last year, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of native Burma. The value of the total trade was £4,061,793, being 14½ per cent. in excess of the business done in 1877-78. The principal business was done by way of the Irrawaddy, connecting British Burma with the territories of Theebaw, and by the Sittang, connecting our markets with the Shan country to the east. By numerous other land routes a considerable traffic was done, but about 90 per cent. of the entire trade was done on the rivers. The imports consisted of Mandalay cotton piece-goods, fruits, grain and pulse, hides, silk piece-goods, jaggery-pickled tea, cattle, cotton, cutch, wheat, petroleum, tobacco and timber; and the exports of our cotton piece-goods, betelnut, paddy and rice, brass, copper and iron, hardware, sapego, salt, raw silk, silk and woollen piece-goods. The pickled tea is a luxury to the Burman, and is a monopoly, the entire trade in native Burma being in the hands of one merchant, who farms under the King. Great complaints are made of the dishonesty and extortion of the Burmese officials, posted at the frontier stations to collect duties. These duties are already sufficiently high without having their incidence increased by extortion, and there can be no doubt that a much greater trade would be done, were this dishonesty abolished.

OUR Baroda correspondent writes:—This place has lulled down to its original dullness since the festivities. The 15th Regiment are in a state of spasmodic fever, with war staring them in the face. One man in particular has quite gone off his head into the idea of annihilating some *Indo-ghosters* of Pathans. The weather we are having is not congenial, one day warm, the next cold, which makes fever prevalent. However, with all this coursing is now the order of the mornings, one fair amazon excelling in this healthy pastime is giving a good account of the hares and foxes, not to mention the jacks.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Cotton Trade Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Rampart Row, Mr. Otto Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), presided, and there were also present Mr. Bythell (Gaddum and Co.), Mr. Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Mr. Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), Mr. Plate (Knoop and Co.), Mr. E. Comber (Lyon and Co.), Mr. Fachiri (Ralli Brothers), Mr. Bushby (Bushby and Co.), Mr. Blascheck (Blascheck and Co.), Mr. Visbhookandas Atmaram (Narandass Rajaram and Co.), Mr. Bruel (Bruel and Co.), Mr. J. Moore (T. H. Moore and Co.), Mr. Huson (Mofussil Company), Mr. John Marshall, and Mr. Cassels.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest moved the following resolution:—"That, under contracts of cotton made for forward delivery, fair staple of the description must be tendered, and if in the opinion of the arbitrators, or of the committee on appeal, the cotton is not of fair staple, the lot may be rejected." Mr. Forrest said:—I regret, sir, that this resolution is not placed in worthier hands, but I shall ask your indulgence while I state as clearly and concisely as possible the reason which have induced us to summon this meeting. Besides, sir, I feel that to call the attention of the Association to this important matter is some small return for the honour which you conferred upon me in appointing me your deputy chairman. I trust, sir, that we shall have the benefit of the wide experience of Mr. Bythell to whom members of this Chamber always take a pleasure in listening. We are glad to see the representatives of the Press, as our proceedings will be watched with interest by many people up-country, but I trust that this meeting will not be reported in the overland summaries, as we had no wish to wash our dirty linen before the European public, or allow them to have any suspicion about our cotton. Now, gentlemen, it is not very many years ago since a brewer summoned a Liverpool man for calling his beer Surats. It appeared in the evidence that the term Surats was applied to anything especially bad, and one witness with more force than defence interpreted it to mean muck. Now, sir, during the last few years, thanks to the original intelligence of the ryot enabling him to partially free himself from the clutches of the middleman, thanks to the system of grading Surat cotton in Liverpool, and more especially to the close contact which now exists between the European buyers and the ryot, we have wiped off this reproach, but much remains to be done for the development of the staple, and this Association can do a great deal towards this end. Now, sir, members will remember that in the commercial columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, so ably edited by (I believe) a member of this Association, it was mentioned that the cultivation in the Berars of Khandeish cotton seed was increasing. This was strongly denied, but later on a letter from an up-country agent again called attention to the fact, and it has been, I am sorry to say, confirmed by Government officials. You are aware that the useful and important post of Cotton Commissioner has been abolished, but Mr. Jones, the Commissioner of the H. D., favours the Chamber with early and reliable statistics of the Berar cotton crop. To his courtesy and willingness to give us information the Chamber will, I am sure, recognize their obligation. In his report dated 7th November, he estimates that about 50 acres will itself the acreage put under Khandeish seed is 20,000 acres, while last year there was not a single acre under this seed. In Ellichpur the estimate is 6,000 acres and shows a falling off comparatively. He remarks, he remarks, "this is very satisfactory, and is the direct result of the failure of this variety last year. Though usually a heavy crop it was much more injured by the excessive rain of 1878-79 than the indigenous kind and may be said to have entirely failed." I think, sir, this explains the reason for the propitious, and there will be no failure of the Khandeish seed crop this year. Moreover, Mr. Jones frankly confesses that he hesitates to regard his estimates of the acreage under cultivation of the Dharwar qualities as correct, and there can be no doubt but that the ryots knowing how much this cotton is objected to would not overestimate their holdings. In his report of the crop of 1878-79 he says—"I am afraid that notwithstanding the efforts made to discourage its growth, Khandeish cotton (so much written against.) Is to be found in many other parts." Now, sir, about a month ago Ramjee Krishna, the large cotton dealer, showed me a lot of 100 bales sent direct from Oomrawuttee which was, but a lot of short stapled cotton, very high class as regards colour and cleanliness, but worth the price of good Bengals. He assured me that a very large proportion of the arrivals in Oomrawuttee would be this description, and though I am now sure that this was an exaggeration, and that being a quick ripening cotton, it will be found most plentiful at the commencement of the season, still there can be no doubt but that the cultivation is extending; and it will extend while the present prices are high, not for its own intrinsic values, but for mixing purposes. Well, sir, I thought it my duty to call the attention of the Association to the matter, and even those who did not at first think the evil serious, have on further inquiry altered their views and have promised me their support. Mr. Comber and other members of the committee made suggestions which have been carried out in the resolution before you. Already, sir, the attention drawn to this matter have had good effects. The most important cotton brokers are agents against accepting this cotton, and Mr. Plate, of Mr. Knoop and Co., at that time on a visit to the Berars, was so strongly impressed with the growing evil that this meeting is in reality the result of his urgent request me to continue moving on this question. Now, gentlemen, many of us know by experience what the result of this mixing of short and long staples was last year. The high prices ruling in Bombay brought down cotton of all descriptions and qualities to this market, and the reputation of Oomrawuttee cotton cannot be said to have benefitted by some of the mixtures which were administered to European spinners under sales of that description. In Khandeish the cultivation and admixture of short stapled cotton is increasing. The Cotton Inspector says, "I am sorry to report the appearance of Veradi cotton in the Western Districts." Very little is grown in Khandeish, but from the Nizam's dominions, from Hurdur and Indore a great quantity is imported by merchants, and Mr. Stormont, of the Experimental Farm, says that the mixed condition of much of the Khandeish cotton is owing to the Bunnias supplying the ryots with mixed seed. I regret to say, sir, that this short stapled cotton has put in an appearance at Nugger, and Mr. Fachiri, of Ralli Brothers, tells me it is now also found in Barsee but to a limited extent. Gentlemen, I need hardly remind you that we buy for Europe cotton for spinning and not stuffing cushions or the filling in waistcoats of the Heathen Chinee. This short stapled cotton, if relegated to its proper place, will realise the price of Bengal, and though Bengals, command a high price on account of their scarcity, once let the supply increase and it becomes unsaleable as Bengals did a few years ago, with the result that cotton cultivation in the North-West was reduced to a cipher. The amount of cotton sold in Liverpool to speculators is now nothing in comparison to that sold to Continental spinners 15 years ago. 1,100 bales went overland to the Continent last year over 300,000 bales. Gentlemen, the competition with America must increase, and there is no reason why next year that wonderful country should not produce 6,000,000 bales. Are we to meet that over increasing competition by sending home mixed staple? Are we to encourage the ryot to grow this short stapled cotton by offering him prices equal to the good stapled indigenous cotton of the Berars. As Mr. Plate tells me, and will, I hope, tell you, his rejections of this mixed, Khandeish seed cotton were sold at 12 annas a candy less than the rates ruling for the regular descriptions. Can we expect the ryot to discontinue the growth when he realizes such a difference. It returns him a larger yield per acre, and if he is encouraged by favourable rains, I do not see where the cultivation will stop. But, sir, up-country agents have the remedy in their own hands, and it is to support them and to encourage them in refusing this description of cotton that we have prepared this resolution. Some four years ago Mr. Dunlop, acting Cotton Commissioner, succeeded in getting all the various up-country agencies to agree to decline to buy a bale, and if, sir, we could now do the same, or only pay such a price as we could get at home for this cotton immediately which is the case, we should find the ryots discontinuing its growth. Besides, sir, I would go further and say that anyhow its growth is not advisable. We know better than the ryot what cotton is wanted at home, and we know that unless the Surat staple is of that name, our most important article of export will disappear. Sir, the value of our cotton trade is nearly three times that of all our wool, rapeseed, linseed, gingelly and myrabollams put together. Can we afford to lose that? Already, owing to indifferent supervision of gins and the deterioration of seed which seems to be inevitable, unless fresh supplies are procured, Dharwar cotton has lost favour in the European markets, and only two or three of the oldest members can probably remember what a fine stapled cotton it once was, and how closely it rivalled American. Oomrawuttee gunghat is not such a good stapled cotton as it was a few years ago, and it is a matter of great regret that the Pedrigree Seed farms, established by Mr. Rivett-Carnac in the Berars, are not now in existence for the distribution of good seed. The Banni of the Berar is a variety of Hingunghaut. Of this cotton Messrs. Booth and Co. in 1869 said, "Judging from the samples under review, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the district possesses already the means of producing cotton equal to Middling Orleans." I regret that their anticipations have not yet been realized. At the Akola Exhibition, held some ten years ago, Khandeish cotton grown from Hingunghaut seed won the first prize, even beating Hingunghaut itself, and I confess I am sorry to see the increasing growth of Dharwar seed as it cannot compare with the Julgaum or Faizpore. Now, sir, with regard to the resolution some may take exception and say it is vague, and will lead to disputes. After much discussion we have left it as it is now before you. Some confidence, dependence, and responsibility must be placed on the arbitration and on the committee, if appealed to. That fair staple under arrival contracts is the custom in Liverpool is the last resort of inferior sections when they find they will agree with me in thinking that if we wish to maintain our reputation as merchants, and to evince some foresight in determining what will ultimately prove the best for ourselves and this country at large, we will unite with determination and combine with unanimity to discourage the growth of this short stapled cotton, which will if mixed spoil the fair fame of our Oomrawuttee, which should be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, or if sent home, alone, will soon be unsaleable, and will bring about the gradual decline of our principal export trade and cause distress to the ryot and calamity to this country.

Mr. Plate seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bythell thoroughly agreed with all the remarks Mr. Forrest had made, and hoped the result would be that all the buyers would combine not to buy the short staple stuff. When he came out to Bombay about a month ago, he found in a lot of Oomrawuttee cotton sent to his firm a bale of this short staple stuff, and he at once telegraphed to the agents and had it cabled at the Allahabad rate. Inadvertently pass a bale, he should re-sell it at Oomrawuttee at any price, and not send it down to Bombay. (Hear, hear.) If all buyers would do the same, the ryots would get a lesson, and they would not find that the short staple seed would be planted next season. His firm had had large dealings with men who were in the habit of mixing, and they found the presence of short staple cotton was easily detected; and when they put their foot down and refused to take the mixed stuff the sellers invariably gave way. He hoped the trade would combine not to buy the short staple, or if they did, to pay for it only the rate paid for Bengals, which description it more nearly resembled than any other. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Marshall supported the resolution, which he considered was absolutely called for by the state of the trade in Oomrawuttee cotton. It was not merely the mixing of Khandeish short staple cotton with the long staple that was practised, but cotton was purchased in the Bengal districts and carried down to Berar stations to be mixed with cotton there in the hope that it would be passed inadvertently. Last year a large amount of loss was incurred by the trade in consequence of the mixing, and if the trade did not make a stand against it, they would have Oomrawuttee cotton taking the position which pained Dharwar now held in Liverpool, unsaleable except for special purposes. They should be as strict in their transactions with native dealers as with Europeans, because if they held the Europeans to the strict letter of the law and allowed the natives the benefit of a little laxity, they would place their European friends at a disadvantage up-country. The natives would buy portions of both staples and mix them, and would be able to sell cotton at Rs. 45 a candy cheaper all through the season. The native dealers were not, many of them, members of the Association, but a very large proportion of the trade was represented in its membership, and the trade was practically governed by its rules. He thought it was just as easy to hold to the resolution outside as in the Association. (Hear, hear).

The motion, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Forrest, seconded by Mr. Visbhookandas Atmaram, that the fees of the arbitrators, and the umpire should be called in, shall be Rs. 10 each for every lot of cotton arbitrated upon, and on appeal to the committee, Rs. 50, to be lodged on application."

There was no other business.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE.

YESTERDAY afternoon at about a quarter to 3 o'clock another disastrous fire broke out in a stable on the Kalbadevie Road owned by a Bhattia, in which was stored a quantity of dry grass and hay. The fire spread rapidly and extended to the back portion of Pestonjee Merwanjee's premises, and in a very short time gutted the whole of the back portion of that building, which contained a large quantity of carved blackwood and other furniture. In the meanwhile, measures were taken to remove the property in the front portion of Pestonjee's shop, and in the hurry and confusion a great deal of that property was destroyed. On the arrival of the steam fire engines of the Fire Brigade, accompanied by a large body of Europeans and natives of the local police, the fire was kept under control and confined to the one range of buildings. There were also six companies of H. M.'s 21st Regt. Marine Battalion, about 600 strong, at the scene of the disaster, two of the companies were armed and were told off to guard different portions of the locality, and also Nowrojee Jamsetjee's shop, so as to prevent pilfering and robbery, the other four companies assisted in extinguishing the fire. The Kalbadevie Road at that point was thickly crowded with people, and with property from Pestonjee's shop was scattered on the road, that the tram cars were suspended running for fully twenty minutes. It was providential that the strong north-easterly breeze that was prevailing at the time was obstructed by a large building with a blank wall which stood adjoining to the north of the fire, and which prevented in a great measure the flames from spreading to Nowrojee Jamsetjee's premises. However, with the united efforts of all those who helped to extinguish the flame under the control of Mr. Mills, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Col. Carnegy, of H. M's. 21st Regt. The fire was completely got under by 4 p. m., and all fear subsided as to the fire causing any further havoc. The origin of the fire is not as yet ascertained, but it is attributed to careless *bidies* smoking. The whole range of the building composing Pestonjee Merwanjee's shop with the exception of the front portion of the building was completely destroyed, together with the stables and outhouses where the fire first originated, which was also completely burnt down. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 30,000.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT & CO.

THE hearing of this case was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, being the twelfth day of the enquiry. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Bank of Bengal; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the insolvents.

Mr. D. Moultrie was further examined by Mr. Pigot with reference, the interview he had with Mr. Walter Lang. Witness said.—Mr. Lang was aware of the extent of my communications with the head office. I have heard Mr. Lang's evidence, but I certainly don't agree with him when he says he did not understand that the bills were always to be represented by produce. There was such an understanding undoubtedly. I have very little doubt that he was aware of that understanding. I don't remember it was ever suggested to me by Mr. Lang that he should get accommodation bills cashed at my Bank. I should not have sanctioned it. Neither I nor the agents of the branches had power to grant such accommodation without the sanction of the head office. Pending reference to the head office, I had power to direct such accommodation to be given at the branches. The cheques mentioned in this letter were allowed to be drawn only within the limit of the lien. I noticed that in Nov. 1878 the bills did not come down accompanied by the railway receipts from Nagpore; they came down in three days afterwards. I had no fear or suspicion of Finlay, Scott and Co. attempting to cash bills without produce. In January 1879 there came down from Nagpore a further set of bills unaccompanied with railway receipts. In three instances bills came accompanied with railway receipts. They had not been cashed against the railway receipts of the company. Had I had any suspicion, I could have ascertained upon enquiry in all those cases that they were accommodation bills. I suppose I ought according to my strict duty to have done so. If I had suspected that the branches were cashing accommodation bills, I should have at once telegraphed the branch not to cash bills, and have neglected, and I should have communicated with Finlay, Scott and Co.

Mr. Macpherson.—This is an apology of Mr. Moultrie to the head office. We are not trying Mr. Moultrie; we are trying Finlay, Scott and Co.

Witness continued.—It was in May 1877 that I ascertained for first time that the Allahabad bills were not accompanied by railway receipts on which occasion I wrote three letters. After this failure, I enquired into the matter and ascertained that the bills had been cashed without receipts. I first learned from Mr. Lang's letter on the 21st April that the Nagpore accommodation bills were not cashed against receipts. I had made no enquiry before I received that letter. I discovered not the whole thing, but part of it, on the 19th April 1879, when I telegraphed to the head office. There was a meeting of creditors of Finlay, Scott and Co. on the 29th April. I asked Mr. Lang regarding instructions given to Dinshaw and Hormusjee. Mr. Lang in reply to me stated that they were not authorised to state that the money was required at Nagpore for produce purchases. I stated that Rs. 70,000 had been drawn in Nagpore contrary to previous sanctioned method and had been remitted to Bombay. Mr. Lang stated, as far as I recollect, that the transaction of the 18th October. I telegraphed to my head office after the meeting was over. This opposition is conducted not at my instance, but that of the head office in Calcutta. A telegram of the head office of the 19th April 1879 crossed mine on the way. (It stated that it seemed Rs. 70,000 had been drawn in Nagpore without railway receipt; and that, if so, the Bank had been deceived. I described the bills drawn by Hormusjee at Nagpore as accommodation bills when not accompanied with receipts. We treated Hormusjee as the agent of Finlay, Scott and Co. These are account current slips prepared at Nagpore for monies placed to Finlay, Scott and Co.'s credit on account of produce. In cases where the drawer and drawee of a bill are two different persons, it is called a secured bill according to the practice of the Bank. Where the drawer and drawee are one and the same person, the bill is called an unsecured one. One of the grounds of opposition in this case is the destruction of papers and concealment of books. I have employed the solicitors in the case. Until then I believed that they had all been deposited with the Official Assignee. I found that some had not been, and I made it one of the grounds of opposition. I recollect instructing my solicitors to call for the private ledger and journal in the instance. About the end of August or the beginning of September 1879, I learned from Mr. Pires that there were a private ledger and journal. Mr. Pires was a discharged clerk of Finlay, Scott and Co. I complained that the books were not balanced up to the date of the failure, that there was no balance sheet drawn out; I subsequently complained to my solicitor of the same, our most important article of export will disappear. Sir, the Kurrachee books, the journal being only in its rough form, and the ledger being merely summed and balanced in pencil. I made no specific charges. This state of the books interfered with my examination of the affairs of the firm. Had the balance sheet been drawn out to the 16th April 1879, we could have been able to check it with the amended. The Bombay daily cash book was not deposited with the Official Assignee until the 19th December 1879. I instructed my solicitors to call for the contract book, of the existence of which I was told by Mr. Pires. I looked for it in the Official Assignee's office, and could not find it. I instructed my clerk to search for it. We did not know the appearance of the book. I instructed Mr. Pires to search for it. He knew it perfectly. I believe he searched for it. An inventory of the books and documents in the Official Assignee's office was made towards the end of October at my request. The number of books and documents is very large. A search for such a book as the contract book among such a mass of books was troublesome. It might have been there without my finding it. The native officials of the Bank, under my directions, investigated the books and documents before September 1879. Another ground of opposition is that which refers to the claim against Pestonjee Jamsetjee. That is also a ground for enquiry on Mr. Pires's information. I knew nothing of it personally. Mr. Pires has been summoned as a witness. Before the meeting of the firm's creditors, I asked the head office by telegram whether we should accept a voluntary liquidation. Mr. Lang was desirous and asked me for a voluntary liquidation. It was only when we found out about the railway receipts that the order came from Calcutta not to accept a voluntary liquidation. We are the heaviest losers of all the creditors. We are the largest unsecured creditors.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—I do not swear that I was under the impression that all Allahabad bills from 1873 to 1876 were accompanied with receipts, or followed by them soon afterwards. It was in May 1876 I became aware of that. I have no exact recollection whether between 1873 and 1876 the Allahabad bills were accompanied with receipts. In May 1876 the arrangement was made between the head office and myself that bills should be accompanied with receipts. I cannot say whether, between May 1876 and May 1877 the bills received at the Allahabad Bank were something between four and five lakhs of rupees. (Refers to books.) The amount was Rs. 3,12,531. I don't recollect noticing that bills to this amount, when they passed through my hands, were unaccompanied with railway receipts. They came at intervals of four or five days. They generally came under covers to me. They were sent down with a lot of other bills, remittances of the day and the advances at Allahabad. But they were the only bills from Finlay, Scott and Co. From May 1877 the bills used to come without railway receipts. Down to the suspension, I understand not a single bill from Allahabad from that time was accompanied with a single receipt. From May 1877 down to the suspension I did not notice the absence of railway receipts from the Allahabad bills, because I had given instructions to the Allahabad agent, and he had answered that the receipts should be forwarded when practicable. That explanation is contained in exhibit 120. I left the matter to the Allahabad agent as he advanced the money. In May 1877, when I wrote to the Allahabad agent, I do not remember drawing the attention of Finlay, Scott & Co., to the absence of railway receipts. I did not between May 1877 and the date of suspension mention to the firm the absence of railway receipts from the Allahabad bills. I will not add that I had already communicated to Mr. Lang personally the terms of the arrangement at the interview of the 11th April 1877. I had full confidence in Mr. Lang's honour. I knew he was fully aware of the way in which the account was to be worked. I am sorry to say that I trusted to Mr. Lang and the agent at Allahabad. I don't think Mr. Lang could have inferred from what took place that I attached no importance to railway receipts. The Nagpore bills were sometimes not accompanied with railway receipts. Sometimes a batch of receipts come in without any bills; and I sent for them to Finlay, Scott and Co., with my compliments. I never tallied the amount of bills outstanding with the amount of railway receipts, because they were not on our books and I could not do so. There would be nothing to prevent my tallying a bill with the railway receipts accompanying it. As a rule I did not do so, but left it to the Nagpore agent. I remember noticing the difference on one occasion, some Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, but did not bring it to Finlay, Scott & Co.'s notice. The arrangement in exhibit p. is that the bills should be accompanied with railway receipts. Latterly I knew that the arrangement, as regarded the Allahabad branch, was not carried out in its integrity. Sometimes the bills from Nagpore came unaccompanied with receipts. That might have been carrying out the arrangement. The agent might have got the bills and the receipts together and sent them separately, or he might have received the bill and cashed it and kept it until he got the receipts. The agent ought to have followed the head office instructions of the 10th May 1876, leaving it to me to exercise a check. I had Mr. Lang's word that, in April 1877, a good deal of produce was looked up in consequence of the railway block. I speak entirely from memory of the interview of 11th April 1877. I have a very good impression of it. I don't think that my course of conduct justified Mr. Lang in inferring that I attached no importance to railway receipts. Mr. Lang was well aware of the necessity for railway receipts accompanying the Allahabad bills from his letter of 17th April 1879. Bearing in mind that no receipts accompanied the Allahabad bills, that statement I made in exhibit 58 is not accurate. It was highly improper in Mr. Lang asking Mr. Arbuthnot, for bills for Rs. 10,000 to be discounted without railway receipts. Mr. Lang had agreed not to ask for bills to be discounted without receipts. I say so from exhibit p. and from exhibit 58. I complain of Mr. Lang's writing that letter and of his not saying that the money was required for the purchase of produce. I also strongly complain of the letter by itself, that is of the purchase up to Rs. 10,000 without railway receipts. I make the same objection very strongly to other letters couched in the same terms. Mr. Lang was, in my opinion, under the strongest obligation not to ask for bills to be discounted without receipts. I supported him as far as I could. I heard from private sources that Finlay, Scott and Co. were strongly supported at home, and that Baring Brothers was the corresponding firm. This opposition was not started partly with a view to a compromise being effected through Finlay, Scott and Co.'s wealthy connections. I heard a compromise through their wealthy relations talked of previous to their insolvency. Since the insolvency I don't remember communicating with the head office about a compromise. I have stated to persons in Bombay that I would never pay two lakhs of rupees to face such opposition. The prospect of a compromise with insolvents did not weigh with the head office in starting this opposition. My head office did not say a word to me. Looking at these letters, I say it is not the fact the insolvents filed their petition at my suggestion. They did so because I filed writs against them. (Mr. Macpherson put in letters written by Mr. Moultrie to Mr. Lang suggesting the filing of a petition.) I still say it was not at my instance that they filed their petition. I simply told them to hasten it to prevent undue preference to Kurrachee. Mr. Pires introduced himself to me, and offered to give me information to assist me in the opposition. (Letter put in.) I did not take Mr. Pires into the employment of the Bank. He has not been in my pay at all. Since the 10th July 1879 I have paid him money, and got receipts, for information. He has assisted in attending at the Official Assignee's office. I should not think he is

being attributed to Nihilistic incendiaries. There is no doubt but that the committee has considerable funds at its disposal. Agencies are maintained at Berlin, Paris, and London, where travelling Nihilists are fraternally received and provided with money and the necessaries of life. However, when their resources are too heavily taxed, they have no hesitation about levying blackmail. Thus, for instance, during the past summer, two wealthy St. Petersburg merchants received anonymous letters from the committee requesting sums of 20,000 and 30,000 roubles respectively, and threatening them with a violent death in case of refusal. The merchants in question lost no time in complying with the demands made upon their purses, and when blamed for not having sought the protection of the Government, replied with some justice, 'If the chief of the police is unable to protect his own person from attacks, how can we possibly expect efficient protection?'

The attempt on the Emperor's life in April last caused such consternation that the Government thought it necessary to proclaim martial law in the greater part of European Russia. The military Governor-Generals have been appointed with the fullest powers to suspend, when they think it expedient, any of the ordinary police and judicial proceedings. Nihilists are now tried by courts-martial, which are conducted in a more dignified and expeditious manner than the civil tribunals.

Whilst referring to the latter, we would avail ourselves of the opportunity to offer a word of explanation concerning the extraordinary conduct of the judges, to which we have referred above. When trial by jury and the West-European mode of judicial proceedings were first adopted in Russia in the year 1865, great fear was expressed as to the difficulty which there would be in obtaining judges sufficiently independent of any influence on the part of the Government and the aristocracy to administer justice equitably. The new judges, who were not chosen from the highest social grades, accordingly imagined that it was their duty to give both to the Government and to the aristocracy every proof of their independence, and, in fact, rather overdid the matter. Whenever the lower classes came into conflict with either the aristocracy or the Government, the judges invariably decided in favour of the former, no matter how unjustly. Little by little they grew accustomed to look upon themselves as the representatives of the people, and as their protectors against the oppressions of the Government. It is, indeed, difficult to understand how the Russian Government can ever have hoped that men of real talent and conscience would consent to take any part in so half-hearted a concern as the new judicial system in Russia. On the one hand we have the open Courts of Justice with their free and freedom of discussion, whilst on the other we find the notorious Third Section of the Imperial Chancellerie with its army of gendarmes, and with its power without trial to imprison, and to punish with penal servitude or exile to Siberia, at its pleasure. The newly-instituted judicial system is comparatively useless, since even when the judge and jury acquit an offender, he is liable to be immediately seized and punished by the Section for *state reasons*.

With the exception of the emancipation of the serfs, almost all of the well-intentioned reforms of Alexander the Second have been nullified by the action of this Third Section, the chief of which has often been nicknamed the 'Vice-Emperor.' For instance, the municipal district and provincial assemblies are powerless to adopt any measure until they have obtained not only the approval of the Minister of the Interior and of the Governor of the Province, but also the consent of the commandant of the gendarmerie of the place who represents the Third Section. It is deeply to be regretted that when the Czar determined to institute these municipal district and provincial assemblies, he did not go one step further and institute a national assembly, a Representative chosen by the nation is the only possible remedy in the present state of things. By his somewhat too hasty reforms in the early part of his reign, the Emperor gave his people a taste of liberty, and allowed them to acquire a taste for self-government, until then unknown in Russia. They now demand that this concession should be more fully developed. There are at the present moment many loyal and devoted subjects of the Czar who would be horrified at the bare idea of becoming Nihilists themselves, and who yet regard the proceedings of these destructives with a certain degree of complacency, hoping that it will force the Government to concede that which even the Mikado of Japan has granted to his people—namely, a Constitution. A parliament controlling the national expenditure, protecting individual liberty, and demanding of the Third Section an account of its actions, would not only have the effect of restoring the financial credit of Russia, but would, by admitting the people to a share of the sovereignty, rally to the side of the Government—many excellent and liberal-minded men who are increasingly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs.

Nihilism deprived of the large portion of its raison d'être—namely, stifled discontent—would quickly lose the most capable of its adherents, and would probably prove as fleeting and unstable as are most of the impulses and ideas of the Russian mind.

FRITZ CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

POSTSCRIPT.

It may be of some interest to subjoin a literal translation from the principal article in the last number of a Nihilist paper (*Narodnaia Volya*, the *Will of the People*), which is published in Russian at St. Petersburg by means of secret presses.

ON WHICH SIDE IS MORALITY?

The Russian Press is bent almost double by the Imperial Government. Notwithstanding its disagreeable position, it does its utmost to curry favour of its oppressors. Whenever thefts, murders, or incendiarisms take place in Russia, the Press invariably attributes them to the Nihilists. There is an old proverb which says: 'Slander, slander; some result will always be obtained.' Judging from the tone of the Press, some result has been obtained. According to its statements, the Nihilists are little better than wild beasts. We do not venture to assert that there are no bad men in our ranks; but are yours entirely free from them? The number of bad persons amongst the Nihilists is so very small that we need hardly enumerate them.

Since, 1862, over 17,000 persons have been exiled to Siberia for political offences.

You accuse us of adopting means of action which are unjustifiable in every way. But what can we do? We are reduced to silence. We only adopt questionable means of action very rarely, and then only in self-defence; whereas you use them daily.

The money obtained from private individuals by means of theft and blackmail, has not been levied by order of the 'Committee,' but by certain unscrupulous Nihilists acting on their own behalf. However, we are all the more ready to admit that such things have been done, when we remember that only five such cases are known to have taken place.

Do you accuse us of being murderers, because of our attempts to take the life of His Most Sacred Majesty? Why, we would most gladly accomplish his destruction, and he has only escaped until now in consequence of the many cowards in our ranks! It has been stated that Solowjew's attempt in April last has disturbed the rest and peace of mind of many harmless and respectable citizens. Some of the Liberal papers even go so far as to say that it will have the effect of producing a reaction in favour of the Government. Why, what idle and stupid talk! These good newspaper proprietors, who love their ease and their books, must have been asleep not to have perceived that the reaction began sixteen years ago, not in favour of the Government, but against it.

We are quite persuaded that if Solowjew's attempt had succeeded, everybody would talk in a very different manner; even the slaves and asses who surround the throne would have rejoiced.

It is very clear that Russia can't remain in her present state much longer. The people become daily more impoverished, and are sinking into a very abyss of proletarism, whence they will never be able to rise again. The avaricious and hard-hearted 'bourgeoisie' daily increase in numbers, and begins to raise its cruel head. The standard of public morality in Russia has already sunk so low that we tremble for the future of our country. Bribery is common throughout the Government service, and has even found its way into the Senate. The National Treasury is robbed, and national property is distributed right and left to the unworthy favourites of the Government. Embezzlement is the order of the day, both in the Government banks and in the army commissariat department, and the poor soldiers are robbed in the most shameful manner. We would remind our readers of the case of Mother Mitrofania, formerly a lady of honour of the Empress, and latterly the superior of a convent, who was convicted of wholesale forgery in 1877 (she was exiled to Siberia, and now lives in a pretty villa on the western frontier of Siberia). Also of that of Ovsianikow, who was convicted of embezzling over 2,000,000 roubles of Government money in 1876, and who now lives in ease and luxury near Irkutsk. Of Tuchenow, a chamberlain of the Czar, who was convicted of robbing the Credit Foncier of Moscow of over 1,000,000 roubles, and who, when exiled to the Ural Mountains, travelled thither with his mistress in a carriage and four, &c.

And how many others are there who have not figured in the prisoners' dock? Such as ——, who has made a fortune of over 1,000,000 roubles in the construction of fortifications; as ——, who, during the three years of his directorship of ——, at a salary of 30,000 roubles, managed to amass a fortune of 3,000,000 roubles; as Prince ——, who stole 600,000 roubles of public money; Count ——, who has spent millions in debauchery; ——, who uses the State Bank as a kind of private gambling establishment for himself and friends.

It is well known the Ministry of Marine is constantly robbed in the most shameless manner by ——. Unfortunately thieves such as these will never figure in the prisoner's dock. Once a Count Bobinsky, Minister of Roads and Public Works, ventured to report to the Czar a peculiarly shameless theft. The answer, however, was not encouraging. 'How dare you, varlet, mix yourself in the affairs of the Imperial family?' Thereupon Alexander dismissed him from his post of minister, and kept him under arrest for several months. This happened but three years ago.

It is very difficult to do the Imperial family more harm than they do themselves.

If we were to relate all, it would disgust and tire our readers. We repeat, that such a state of things cannot exist much longer. The immorality of the Imperial family is gradually demoralising Russian society, and is gangrening it throughout. The political persecutions and espionage of the haute police renders the life of respectable people insupportable. Sons denounce their fathers, wives their husbands, mothers their children. The ubiquity of the espionage frightens even the very gendarmes themselves; every denunciation is rewarded by the police; it has become a means of vengeance and an important factor in private quarrels.

What is the use of complaining that people are hanged for the mere expression of political opinions differing from those of the Government? What is the use of crying out for help in the streets, when we are attacked and ill-treated by the police? Nobody stirs, nobody protests. The citizens seem incapable of acting in self-defence. No: it is very wrong to call Solowjew's attempt on the Czar's life immoral: on the contrary, it was an act of the highest courage and abnegation! And, as for you moralists, why be so freightened at the sight of the blood of a few miserable gendarmes and mouchards?

Do not forget that besides being our cowardly enemies, who will never venture to a hand-to-hand fight with us, they are also the enemies of the people. Do you wish to use kindness and gentle persuasion with such brutes, and are you waiting for a change of government? They assume disguises, they make themselves acquainted with your private life, they obtain your friendship, and then they denounce you. These kind of people have nothing human about them, and are a standing disgrace to society. You either remain silent, or you even applaud, when these savages hang our friends who are an honour to Russia: who love liberty and who devote their lives to the propagation of humanitarian and fraternal ideas.

You blame us and get frightened when we happen to kill one of these rascals. Why, then, do you remain silent when we are kept for years in prison without trial, separated from our parents, our wives, and our children, whom we have to abandon to their fate, and often without means of subsistence? We are goaded to madness, and entombed alive in the mines of Siberia, and yet you all cry out when you see Mensenzoff* fall dead in the streets.

In answer to your inquiries as to who gave us the right to sit in judgment on you, we can only ask in our turn, who appointed you our judges. If you refer us to Russian history, and to the annals of your monarchy, we would beg to remind you that the history, such as it is, is written by you and taught by you, and is consequently false as far as we are concerned.

Do not be surprised at these political assassinations—but rather be astonished that they are not more frequent. Unfortunately for our cause, the majority of Nihilists are too humanitarian, and hence are incapable of carrying out many necessary measures. Perhaps in time they will acquire the 'aptitude' necessary in critical moments: perhaps it will be your conduct which will effect this change in them. Then in that case the responsibility of terrorism and assassination will rest with you and not with us.

* Mensenzoff, Chief of the Section, successor of Trepoff, was murdered last year in St. Petersburg; the assassin has never been discovered.

BANKS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4, Apollo Street, in the Tudor Co.'s Ice House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an English-built dog cart, &c., &c., the property of H. N. Smith, Esq.; the same comprises rich form pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated wares, such as vegetable dishes and spirit cruet, pickle, liqueur, and egg stands waiter, claret jug, a set of spoons and forks for 6 persons, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., hand-ome blackwood and teakwood French polished and carved dining room suite, such as a telescope dining table, side board and dumb waiter, Madras Pattern armchairs, handsome circular, pier, card and side tables, easy folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, Brussel carpets, fish pond, flower vases, iron four post bedstead, cornpost, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, dispenses articles, cooking utensils, pots of plants, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 do. strong dog-cart.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

YACHT "SEA QUEEN" FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder, the Yacht "Sea Queen" as she lays at her moorings off Apollo Bunder, with her two boats, one of which has a mast and sail and is very fast.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, plate, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, an English-built four-seated open carriage, by William Kinross, one English-built brougham by Frederick Madeley, a pair of fast trotting bay and grey Arab horses, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Colonel J. Thacker.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Soondy and Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., a very valuable collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese works of art in the very choicest and best style of workmanship. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 bale grey shirtings.
1 Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson.
1 Handsome Large Table Kerosine Lamp.
On account of the concerned.
1 Bale Hemp yarn damaged.
20 Rolls leather belt ings.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SPINNING MILL, CALLED THE GIRGAUM OR ARKWRIGHT MILLS, AT CHOWPATTY.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Akheychund Ramkur, and by order of the mortgagee, Gulabroy Hurnarayan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of Mortgage, dated 7th October 1874, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the north side of Chowpatty road at Chowpatty, in the sub-district of Mahoolwhur, in the Island of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing in measurement about 5,442 square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Hurry Kessowjee, deceased, on the south by the said Chowpatty road, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Crustnajee and the said Hurry Kessowjee, on the east formerly by the property of Nakhoda Rogay, Hossein Beebee, Pandooranj Dadajee and others, and now partly by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and partly by a piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, as well as the machinery, plant and other articles of the Spinning Mill called Girgaum or Arkwright Mills as they all stand at present.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, solicitors, Apollo Street.

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A consignment of fresh hams in canvas. Price annas 10 per lb.

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THE following is a list of HOUSES still available at Matheran for the approaching March season:—

	Rent Rs.
Elphinstone Lodge	1200
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Lynch's Bungalow	600
Craigie Burn	400
Fernwood	400
Corson's Lodge	500
Florence Lodge	500
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The Hermitage	400
Ewart Lodge	400
Hill House	400
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And few other Bungalows, particulars of which, such as a complete list, plans of Houses and lists of Furniture, apply to

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THE well known ALTAMONT could be had with immediate possession. It could also be divided in parts to suit the convenience of intending tenants. Separate Cook-rooms and out-houses are available. Tulsi water laid on the premises. Its situation is considered as one of the most healthiest one in Bombay, and it has hitherto been occupied by First Class Gentlemen.

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CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

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NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.

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VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

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Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
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No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle and Drinking Cup. Size 9½ by 8½ by 5. Rs. 10.
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This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert Spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price Rs. 16.
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Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

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On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete. Rs. 5.

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PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER.

Cash Price Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

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With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.
½ pint size ..... Rs. 1 8 | 1 pint size ..... Rs. 2 8
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ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price Rs. 27.

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We specially invite the attention of Presidents of Clubs, Hotels, &c., &c., to our stock of goods. Amongst others we recommend the following:—

Tea and Coffee sets of 4 pieces	From Rs.	90 to 181.
Tête-a tête sets of 4 pieces	at	"	60 and 80.
Ice Pitchers	from	"	36 to 88.
Eggstand with 4 cups and 4 spoons	at	"	45.
Eggstand with 6 cups and 6 spoons	at	"	61-8.
Eggstand with 12 cups and 12 spoons	at	"	120.
Prize Goblets for Shooting and Racing purposes	from	"	45 to 117.
Goblets for use, richly chased	"	"	16 to 23-8.
Beer Mugs to hold a pint	"	"	12 to 20.
Christening Cups	"	"	7 to 20.
Butter Dishes	"	"	20 to 49.
Pickle Jars	"	"	12 to 41.
Sardine Boxes	"	"	16-8 to 29.
Biscuit Bowls	"	"	33 to 81.
Ice Pails	at	"	25 and 40.
Childs' Sets	"	"	16.
School Sets	"	"	28 and 53.
Fish Knives	"	"	26.
Butter Knives	"	"	6 and 10.
Cake Knives	"	"	13 and 24.
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Do Square	"	"	50 to 66.
Mustard Spoons	at	"	3 each.
Salt Cellars	from	"	3 to 9.
Spoon Racks	at	"	34 and 61-8.
Napkin Rings	"	"	3 and 8.
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Knives—Table	per doz.	Rs.	50.
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